



**B O A R D O F S T U D I E S**  
NEW SOUTH WALES

**2005**

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION**

# Latin Extension

## General Instructions

- Reading time – 10 minutes
- Working time – 1 hour and 50 minutes
- Write using black or blue pen

**Total marks – 50**

**Section I** Pages 2–5

**35 marks**

- Attempt Questions 1–3
- Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

**Section II** Pages 6–8

**15 marks**

- Attempt either Question 4 or Question 5
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

## Section I — Prescribed Text

35 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

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In Question 1 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the text by translating into idiomatic and fluent English
  - demonstrate your understanding of the characteristics of elegy
- 

Marks

Question 1 (15 marks)

Translate ALL THREE extracts into ENGLISH. The translations should be written on alternate lines.

- (a) 4
- optauī quotiens ne nox tibi cedere uellet,  
ne fugerent uultus sidera mota tuos!  
optauī quotiens aut uentus frangeret axem  
aut caderet spissa nube retentus equus! 30  
inuida, quo properas? quod erat tibi filius ater,  
materni fuerat pectoris ille color. 32  
Tithono uellem de te narrare liceret: 35  
femina non caelo turpior ulla foret.
- Ovid, *Amores* I.13.27–36
- (b) 5
- fortunata, meo si qua es celebrata libello!  
carmina erunt formae tot monumenta tuae.  
nam neque Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti,  
nec Iouis Elei caelum imitata domus, 20  
nec Mausolei diues fortuna sepulcri  
mortis ab extrema condicione uacant.  
aut illis flamma aut imber subducet honores,  
annorum aut ictu, pondere uicta, ruent.  
at non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aeuo 25  
excidet: ingenio stat sine morte decus.
- Propertius, III.2.17–26

Question 1 continues on page 3

Question 1 (continued)

- (c)                    Siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas                    6  
                               est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,  
                               nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere nullo  
                               divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,  
                               multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,                    5  
                               ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.  
                               Nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt  
                               aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt:  
                               omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.  
                               Quare iam te cur amplius excrucies?                    10  
                               Quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc teque reducis,  
                               et dis invitis desinis esse miser?

Catullus, 76.1–12

**End of Question 1**

**Please turn over**

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In Question 2 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the significance of the content of the text
  - analyse and evaluate the poet's use of literary features
- 

**Marks**

**Question 2** (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow.

- (a)            necte comam myrto, maternas iunge columbas;  
                  qui deceat, currum uitricus ipse dabit;  
inque dato curru, populo clamante triumphum,            25  
                  stabis et adiunctas arte mouebis aues.  
ducentur capti iuuenes captaeque puellae:  
                  haec tibi magnificus pompa triumphus erit.  
ipse ego, praeda recens, factum modo uulnus habebo  
                  et noua captiua uincula mente feram.            30  
Mens Bona ducetur manibus post terga retortis  
                  et Pudor et castris quidquid Amoris obest.  
omnia te metuent, ad te sua bracchia tendens  
                  uolgus 'io' magna voce 'triumphe' canet.

Ovid, *Amores* I.2.23–34

- (i) Whom is Ovid addressing in this extract?            **1**
- (ii) In what ways does Ovid use and adapt the Roman triumph in this extract?            **4**
- (b)            Si quicquam cupido optantique optigit umquam  
                  insperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie.  
Quare hoc est gratum nobisque hoc carius auro,  
                  quod te restituis, Lesbia, mi cupido,  
restituis cupido atque insperanti, ipsa refers te            5  
                  nobis. O lucem candidiore nota!  
Quis me uno vivit felicior, aut magis hac rem  
                  optandam in vita dicere quis poterit?

Catullus, 107.1–8

- (i) What is the tone of the poem?            **1**
- (ii) How does Catullus use language and stylistic features to achieve this tone?            **4**

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In Question 3 you will be assessed on how well you:

- analyse and evaluate Latin elegies
  - present a structured response supported with references to the text
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**Question 3** (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

‘A poet’s persona is the character he plays within his own poetry.’

Demonstrate the validity of this statement with reference to some of the elegiac poems of Catullus and Ovid, making any appropriate comparisons.

**Please turn over**

## Section II — Non-prescribed Text

15 marks

Attempt either Question 4 or Question 5

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

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In Question 4 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the meaning and style of an extract of text
  - use vocabulary appropriate to the context
  - demonstrate your understanding of the literary features of elegy
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### Question 4 (15 marks)

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in bold are translated on page 7.

*Propertius wakes up remembering that it is his girlfriend's birthday and he asks her to prepare herself beautifully for the day.*

**Mirabar, quidnam misissent mane Camenae,**  
**ante meum stantes sole rubente torum.**  
**natalis nostrae signum misere puellae**  
**et manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos.**  
**transeat hic sine nube dies, stent aere venti,** 5  
**ponat et in sicco molliter unda minax.**  
**aspiciam nullos hodierna luce dolentes,**  
**et Niobae lacrimas supprimat ipse lapis,**  
**alcyonum positis requiescant ora querelis,**  
**increpet absumptum nec sua mater Ityn.** 10  
tuque, o cara mihi, felicibus edita pennis,  
surge et poscentes iusta precare deos.  
ac primum pura somnum tibi discute lympham,  
et nitidas presso pollice finge comas:  
dein qua primum oculos cepisti veste Properti 15  
indue, nec vacuum flore relinque caput;  
et pete, qua polles, ut sit tibi forma perennis,  
inque meum semper stent tua regna caput.

Propertius, III.10.1–18

Question 4 continues on page 7

## Question 4 (continued)

**Vocabulary**

<i>dein</i>	= <i>deinde</i>
<i>discuto, -ere, -cussi, -cussum</i>	to shatter, remove, dispel
<i>felicibus . . . pennis</i>	under good omens
<i>induo, -ere, -dui, -dutum</i>	to put on, assume
<i>lympa, -ae (f)</i>	water
<i>nitidus, -a, -um</i>	shining, clear, polished
<i>polleo, -ere</i>	to be strong, powerful
<i>pollex, -icis (m)</i>	thumb

## Translation of lines 1–10.

*'I was amazed at what the Muses sent in the morning as they stood before my couch as the sun reddened. They sent me a reminder of the birthday of my girl and made good-omened sounds three times, clapping their hands. May this day pass without a cloud, may the winds stand still in the air and may the threatening wave place itself gently on the dry land. In today's light may I see no one grieving, and may the very stone of Niobe cease its flow of tears. May the mouths of kingfishers lay aside their complaints and rest in tranquillity and let not his mother bewail stolen Itys.'*

- (a) Complete the translation of the extract (lines 11–18) into ENGLISH, starting with the words *tuque, o*. **10**
- (b) What is the purpose of the mythological allusions in lines 8–10 of this extract? **2**
- (c) How are depictions of beauty, typical of Latin elegy, expressed in this poem? **3**

**End of Question 4**

**OR**

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In Question 5 you will be assessed on how well you:

- convey the essential meaning of the passage in a Latin composition
  - use vocabulary appropriate to the context
  - adopt the style and structure of Latin authors
- 

**Question 5** (15 marks)

Translate the passage into LATIN prose.

Ovid says that every lover is a soldier. A lover guards the door of his mistress while a soldier guards the door of his commander. A lover, like a soldier, wants to climb mountains and cross rivers and will endure the cold of the night. One besieges cities, the other breaks down doors. Ovid warns his readers not to call love idle, for he says that when Briseis was snatched away, Achilles was eager to crush the Greek army. The general, Agamemnon, on seeing Cassandra, was said to have been struck dumb by her flowing hair. Thus, he who would wage war, let him love!

**End of paper**